



**Australian Government**

**Department of Defence**

Defence Aviation Safety Authority

# ADF Aircraft Propulsion Systems - Challenges & Lessons Learnt

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**Defence Aviation  
Safety Authority**



## Disclaimer

- Presentation is **my opinion**, based on **my** own experience of being heavily involved in ADF propulsion system management
- You may already know all the information presented here
  - Think if you are actually applying them on a day to day basis
  - Think about how it relates to you & your workplace
- Open to answering hard questions, or to be told you think I'm wrong

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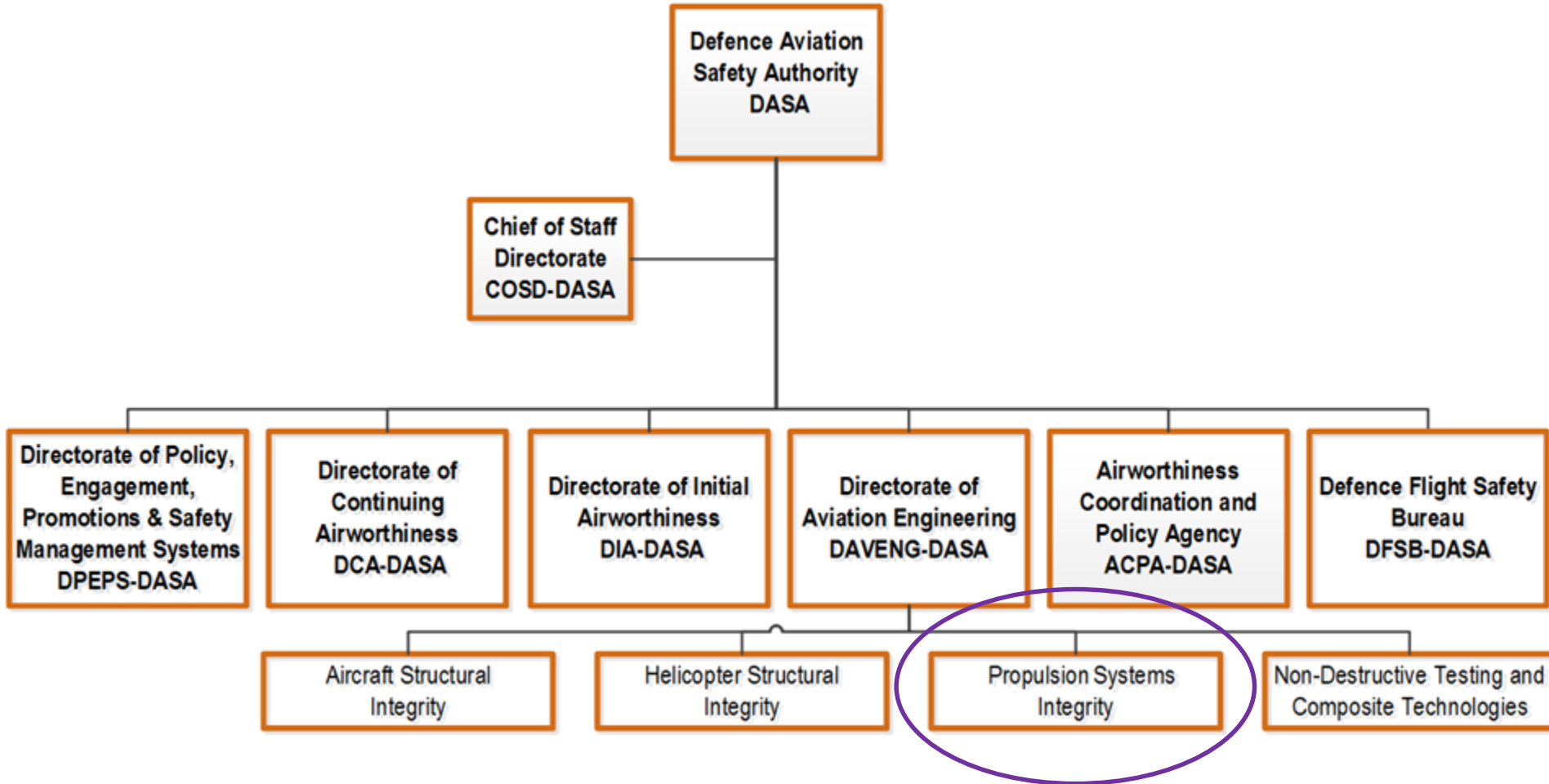
Wear Debris

Lessons Learnt



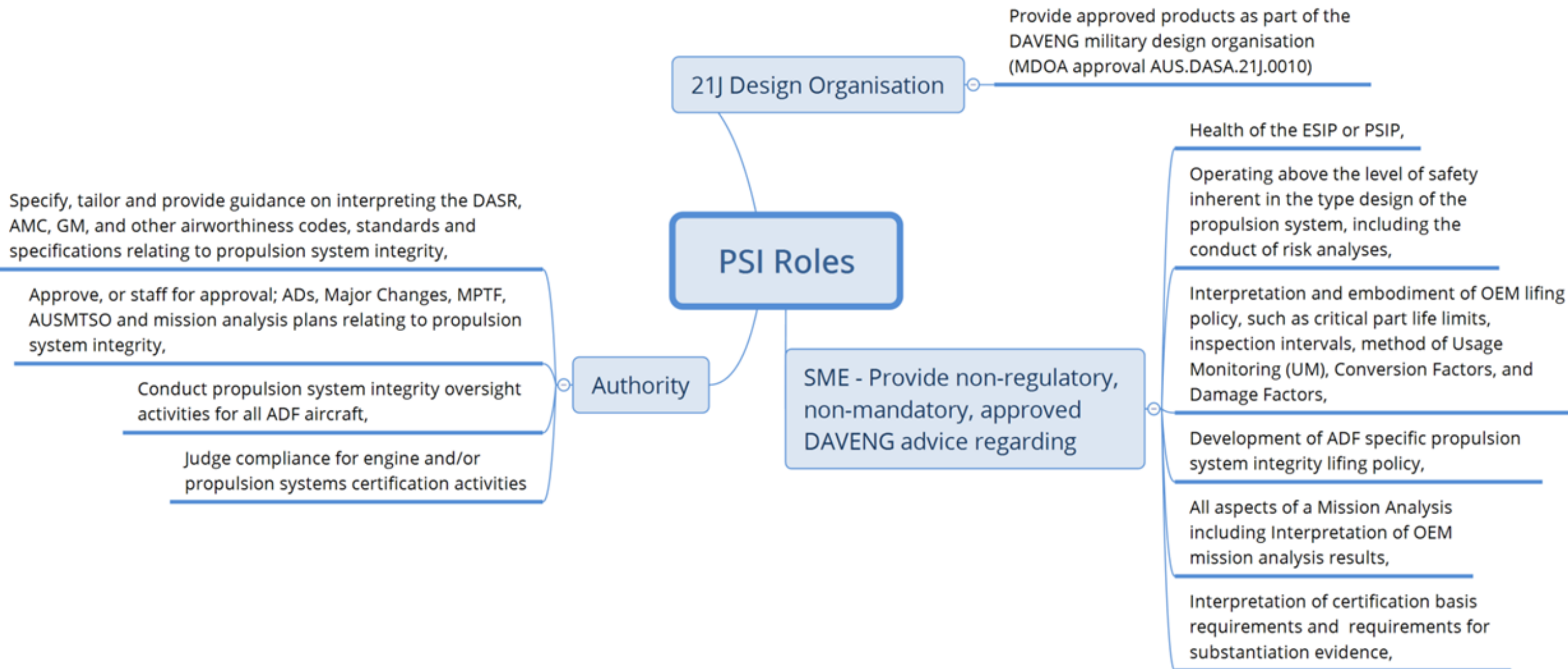


# PSI in DAVENG-DASA





# PSI in DAVENG-DASA





- Highlight a few recurring issues in the form a case studies
  - Platform reliability lifecycle curve gives a false sense of security to the operators during the mid-life of the platform.
  - Engine health monitoring is vital throughout it's life
  - Changes to mission mix and missions over the course of the platforms life has deviated from OEM assumptions. Can invalidate OEM life limits.
- Wear Debris Analysis (WDA) overview

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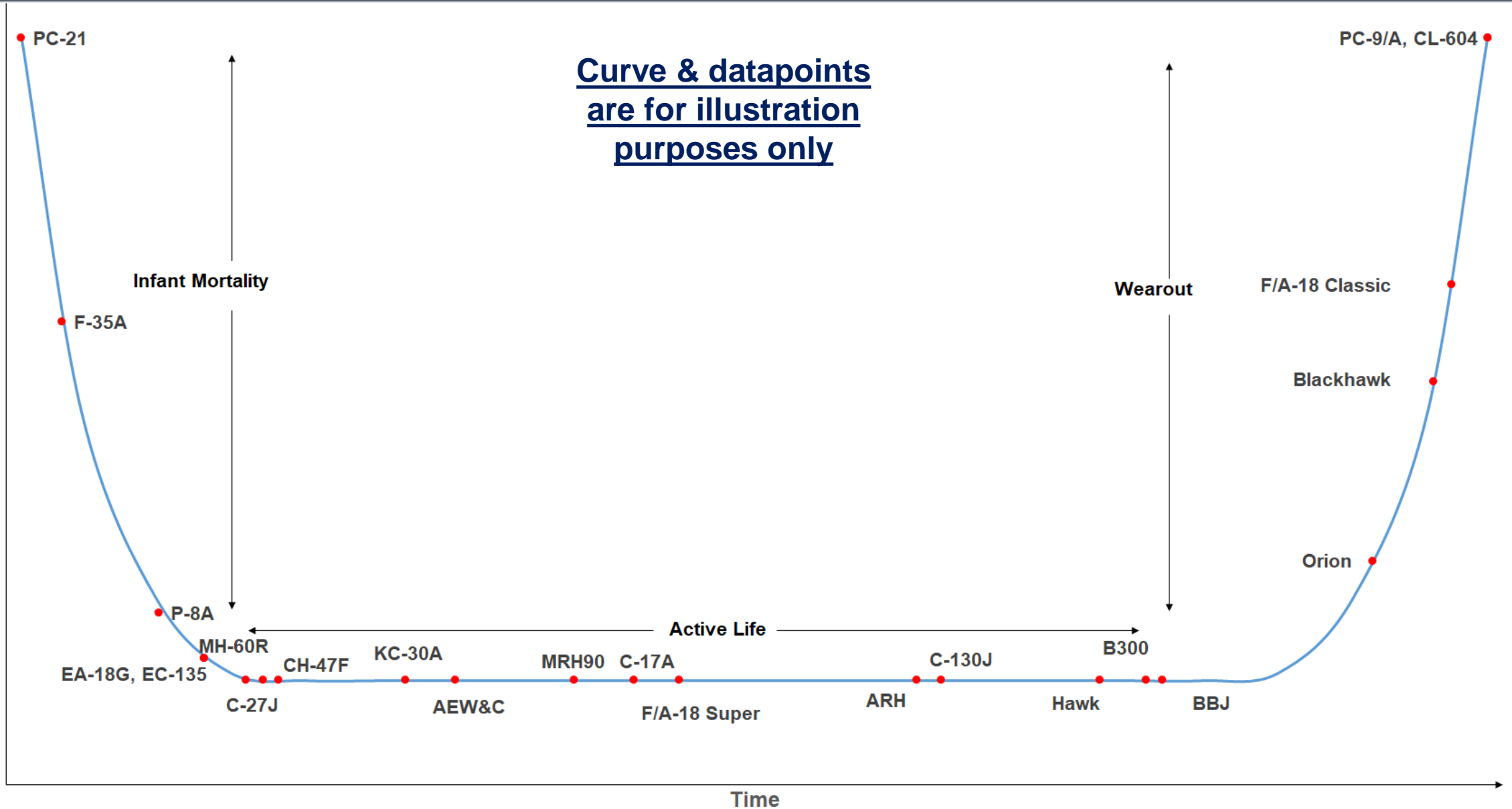
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# Scrub a dub-dub

Curve & datapoints are for illustration purposes only





## Case Study 1 – C130J Engine Degradation

- Presented at the 2018 AA&S conference by StandardAero
- Multiple engine IFSDs in a short period of time
- Cause:
  - Worn compressors
  - Lack of MGT margin
  - Engine attempts to increase fuel flow – attempts to run hot section hotter
  - Significant degradation of hot section – Requires replacement

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## Case Study 1 – C130J Engine Degradation

- Impact of engine degradation
  - Lack of engine availability – impact on missions
  - Increased engine induction to DM venue
  - Increased cost of engine repair & OH
    - Significant damage on downstream components
  - Increased maintenance burden
    - Engine removal & installation
    - Increased effort to make other aircraft serviceable

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## Case Study 1 – C130J Engine Degradation

- Rectification
  - Resurgence in active engine health monitoring
    - Used to be conducted in anger a few years prior to failures
  - Fleet planning to schedule engine removals
  - Preventative maintenance to maintain engine health
  - Introduction of OEM limits to the compressor, which is seeing all compressor blades replaced at next shop visit.
  - 5 year compressor remediation program to have all engines return to the shop to have their compressors replaced.

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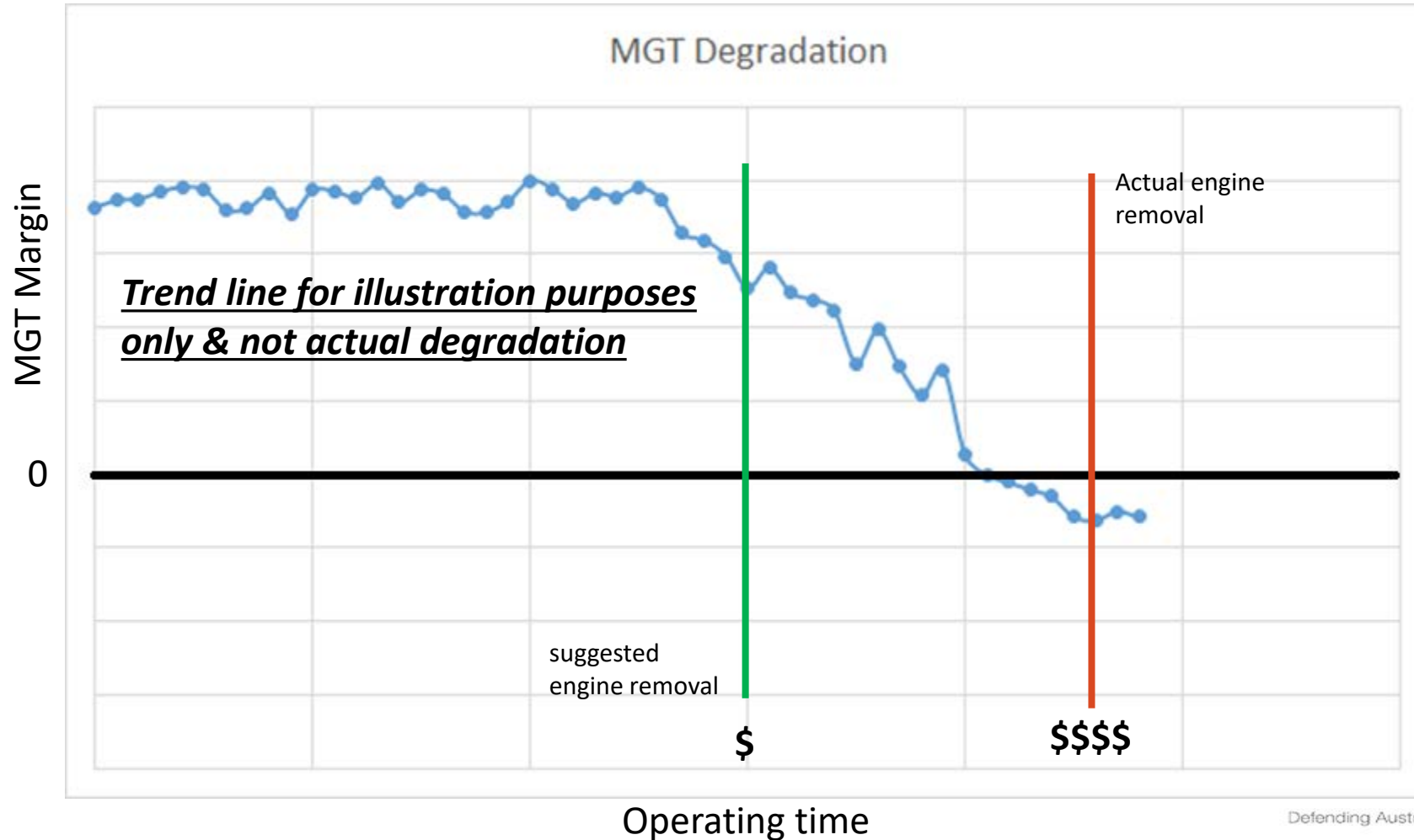
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# Case Study 1 – C130J Engine Degradation



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## Case Study 1 – C130J Engine Degradation

- Key takeaways
  - Complacency when engine fleet is serviceable
    - Dropped the ball in engine health monitoring
    - Reduced emphasis on proactive engine inductions
    - Reduced emphasis on preventative engine maintenance
  - Lack of understanding of importance of continued effort in engine health monitoring
  - High reliability gave CAMO a false sense of security
  - Posting cycle impacted on engine health management
  - Having a health monitoring system is useless if no one is actually doing anything with the information

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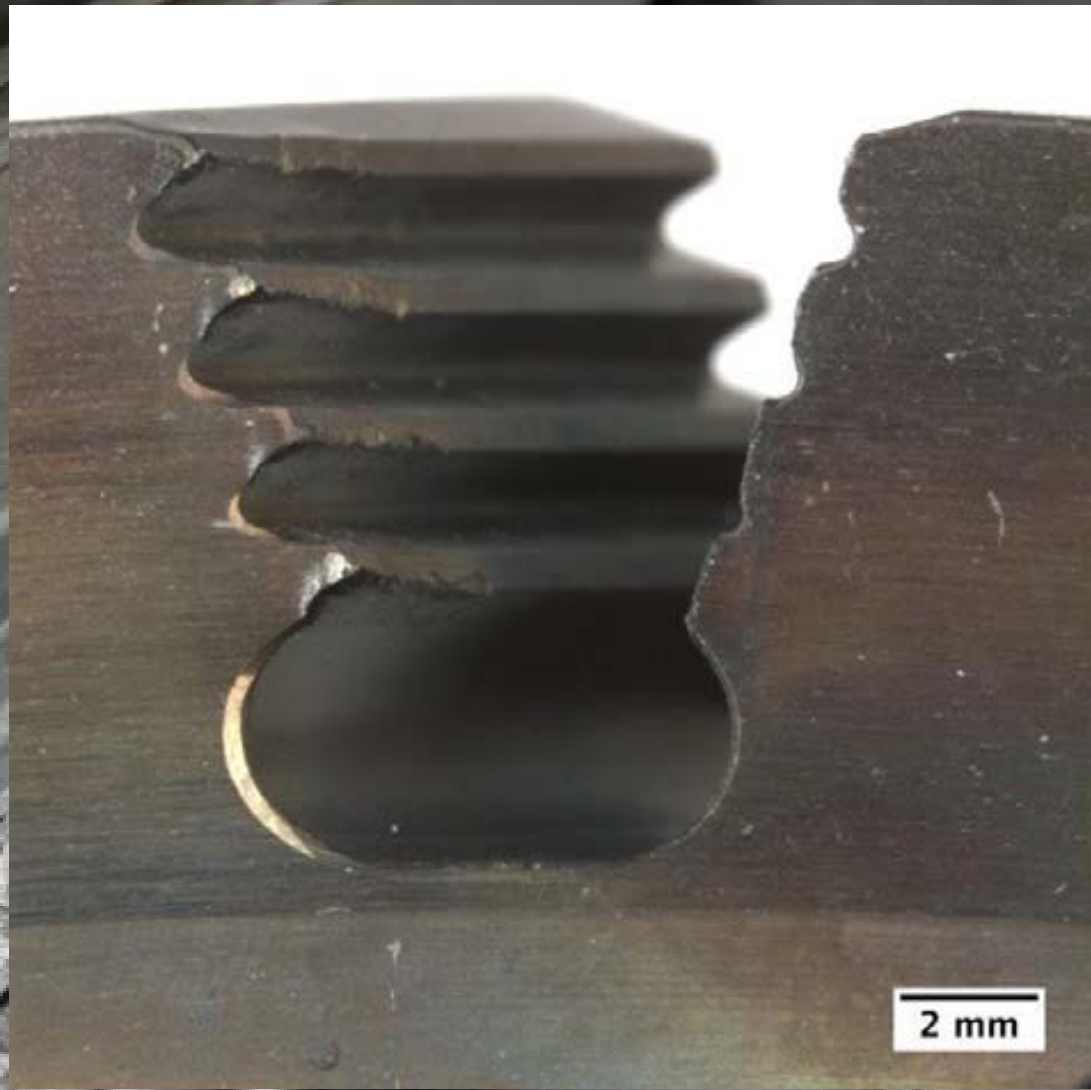
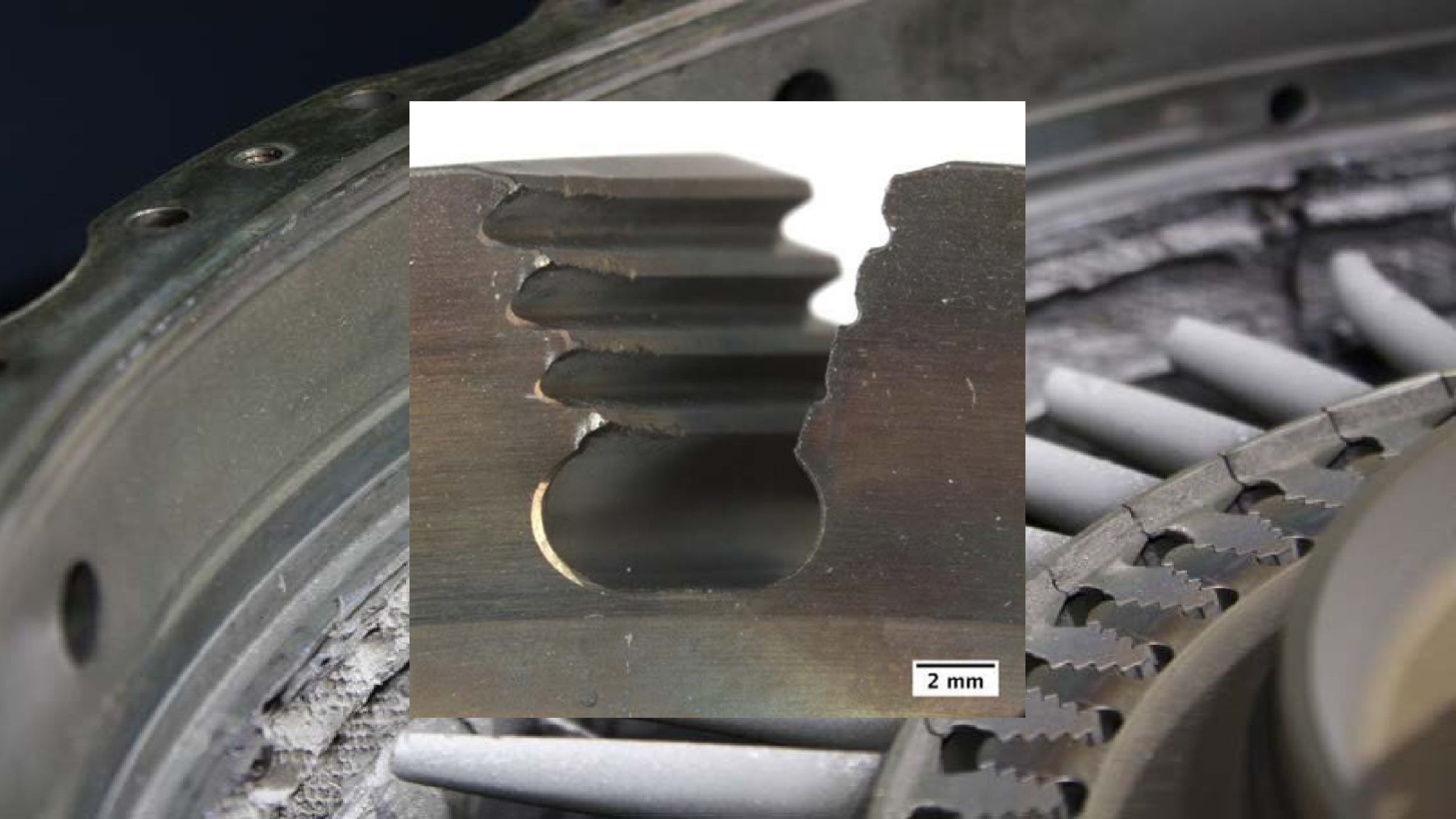


## Case Study 2 – ADF Helicopter Engine

- Recently an ADF helicopter suffered an engine component failure
- Investigation revealed:
  - A PT blade migrated forward within its PT1 disc slot
  - Blade liberation caused secondary damage to PT1 and PT2 blades, cascading with further liberation of debris
  - First of type in global fleet

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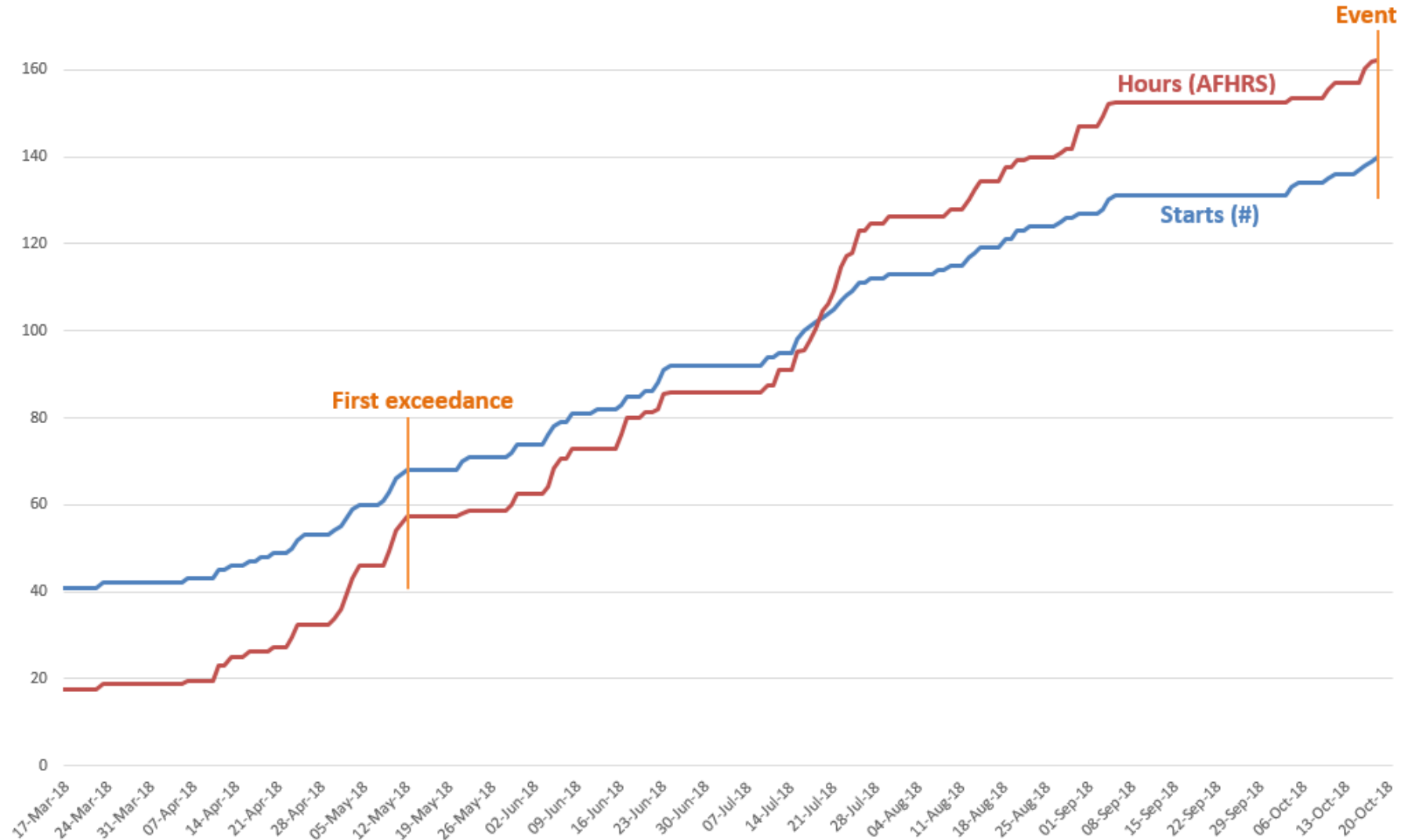


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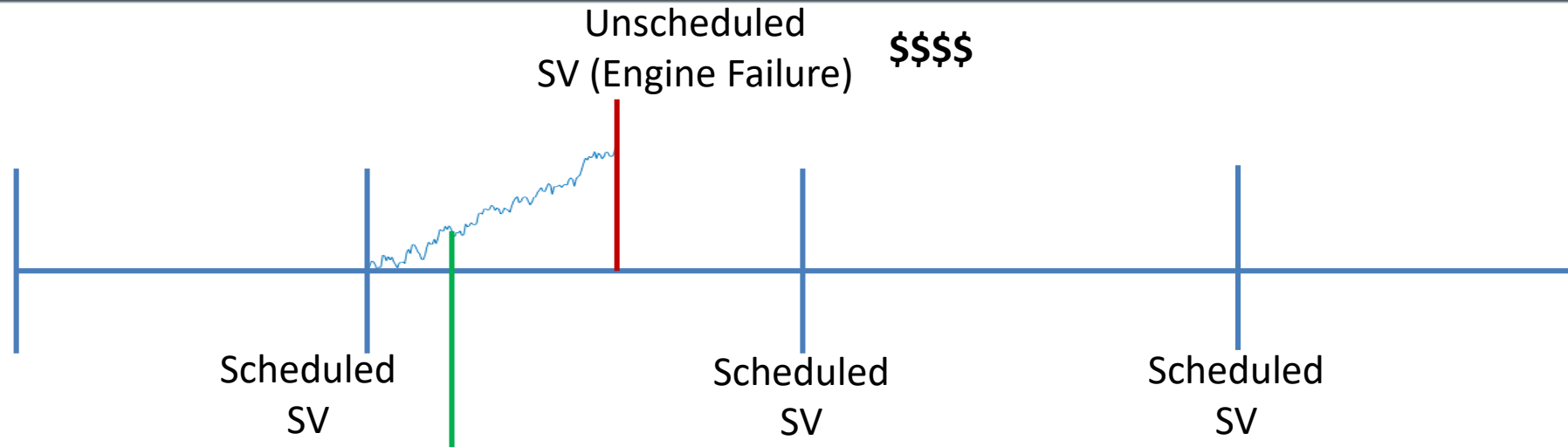
# Case Study 2 – ADF Helicopter Engine



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## Case Study 2 – ADF Helicopter Engine



Unscheduled SV (Early detection & initial vibration exceedance)  
\$

- Early Detection could avoid:
  - Engine Failure
  - Full engine component removals
  - Potential pause in operations

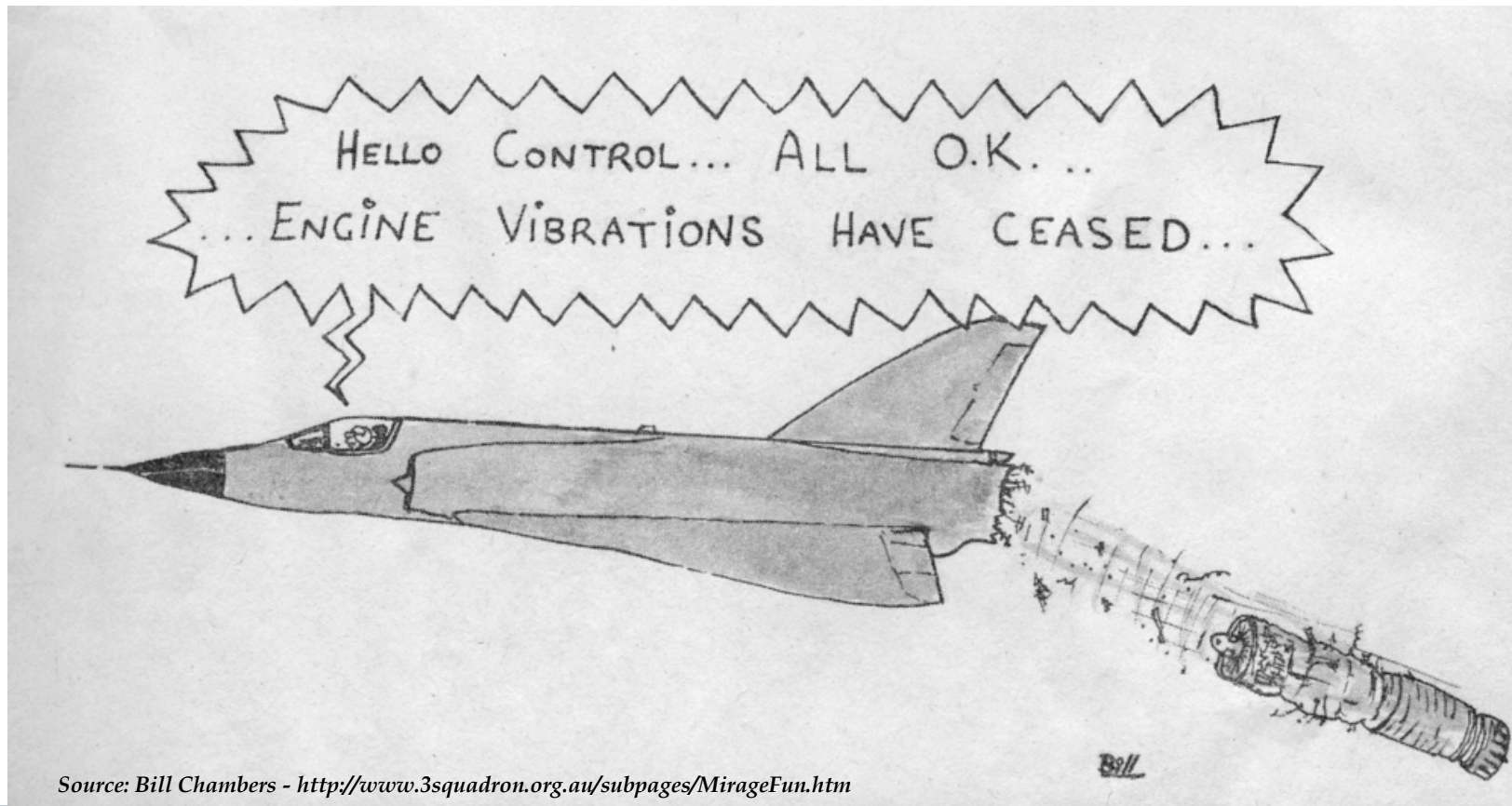
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## Case Study 2 – ADF Helicopter Engine

- Engine health monitoring systems are useful
- Can potentially capture impending failures
- Cost of verifying health monitoring system is almost certainly cheaper than an engine failure



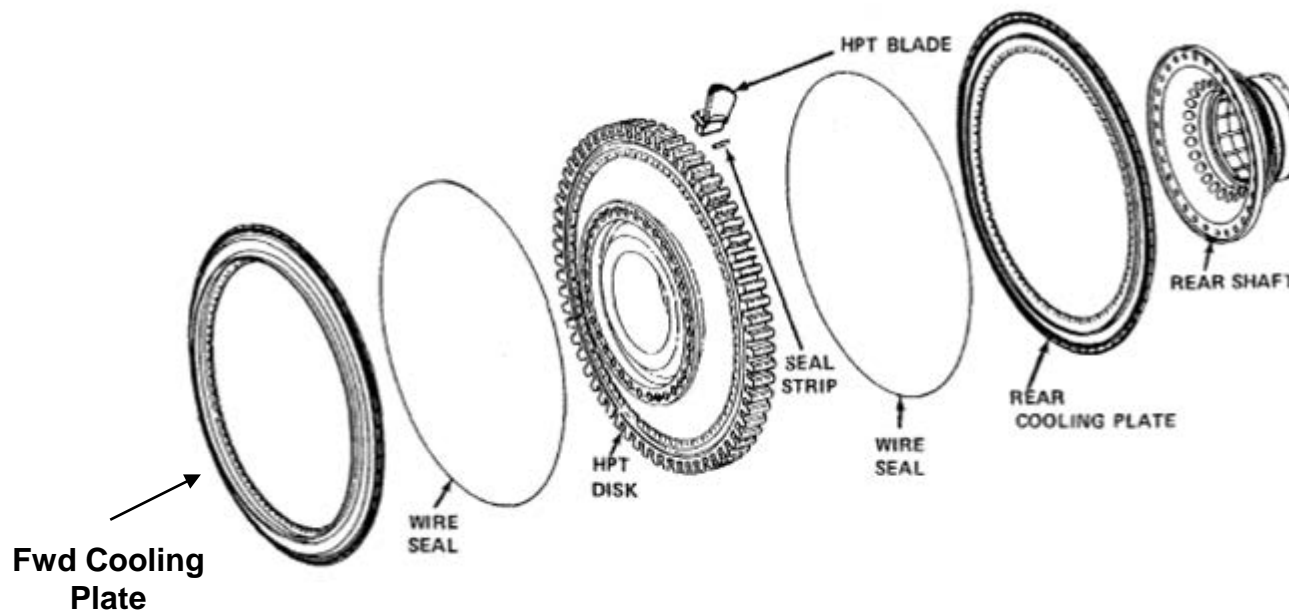
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## Case Study 3 – Classic Hornet Life Reduction



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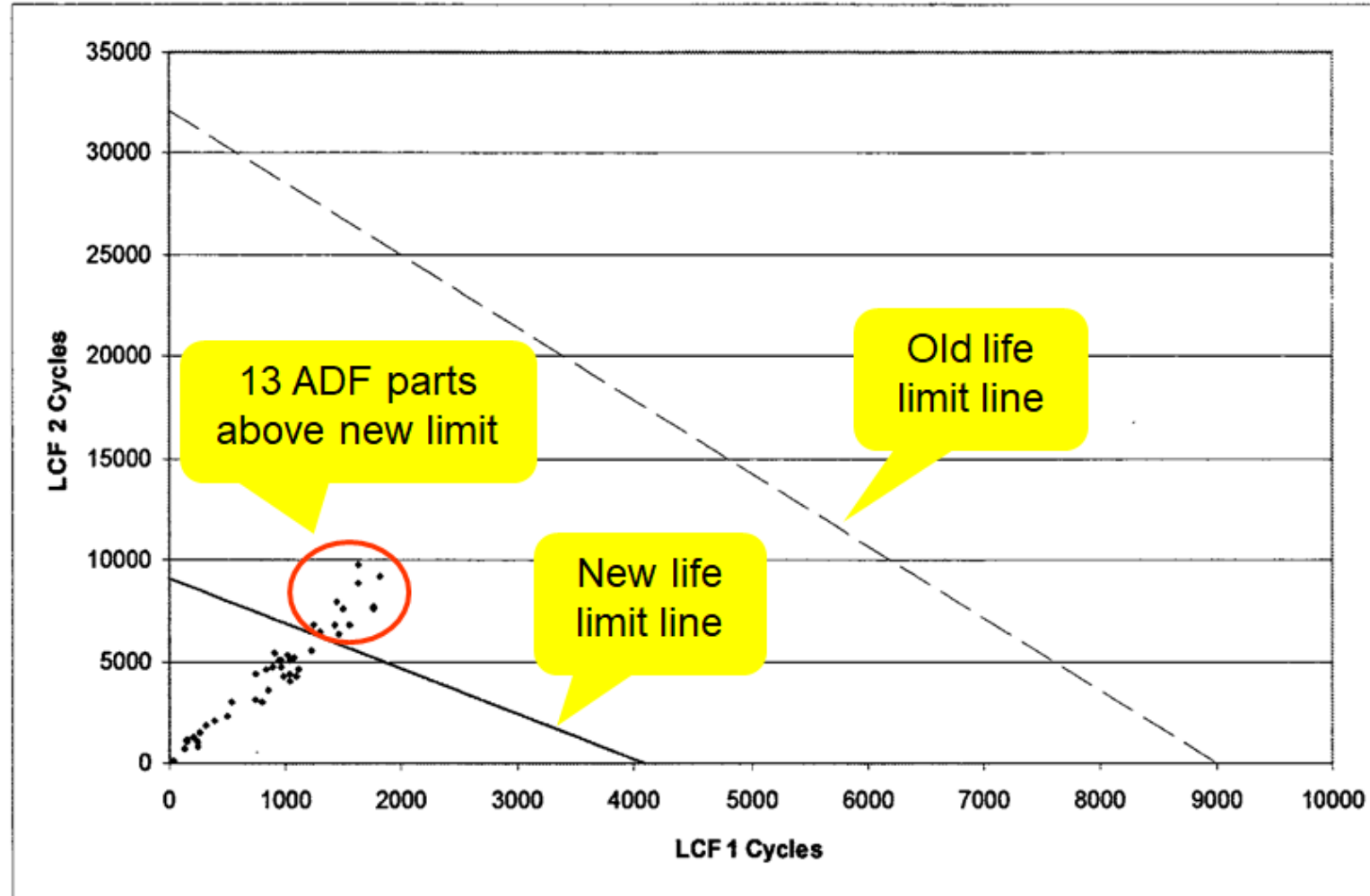
## Case Study 3 – Classic Hornet Life Reduction

- OEM advised that an engine's life limits had been reviewed (using updated methods) and life limits would be updated
  - The 1<sup>st</sup> Stage Forward Cooling Plate (1SFCP) suffered a substantial decrease
  - No in-service 1SFCP failures
  - 13 ADF engines had 1SFCPs over the new limit
  - 7 of those were able to be removed and retired, but SPO sought DASA (then DGTA) approval to fly the remaining six 'overflowed' engines for a further 500 ENHRS each
    - Post significant engineering effort – Approval given





# Case Study 3 – Classic Hornet Life Reduction



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## Case Study 3 – Classic Hornet Life Reduction

- **Issue:** Unexpected decrease in critical component lifing
- **Effect:** Multiple aircraft could have been made immediately unserviceable
- **Cause:** Review of ADF usage was not conducted for approximately 8+ years
  - Changes to mission profiles
  - Improvements in OEM critical component lifing models
- **Lesson Learnt**
  - ADF Configuration, **Role** & Environment (CRE) consistently change – Will have an impact on critical component lifing
  - Review ADF Usage against OEM design assumptions every 3-5 years
  - A good understanding of the relevant lifing philosophy and process is required, including great relationships with the OEM

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## Case Study 4 – Engine Preservation

- **Situation:** During a compressor wash, gravel/ceramic substance was discovered in the turbine case drain hole
  - Substance was identified as Magnesium Oxide
  - Further investigation revealed **significant** corrosion of the reduction gearbox
  - Corrosion penetrated the case
- Engine in question: 16 months inactive in the previous 3 years of service
- **Cause:**
  - Age
  - **Lack of preservation during inactive time**
  - Multiple maintenance venues & organisations

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## Case Study 4 – Engine Preservation



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## Case Study 4 – Engine Preservation

- **Effect:**
  - Fleet inspection of RGB for corrosion
  - Permanent change to publications to conduct boroscope inspections to identify corrosion
  - Conduct further analysis of water captured from compressor washes to detect MgO
  - Another costly fleet recovery activity

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## Case Study 4 – Engine Preservation

- **Lessons Learnt**

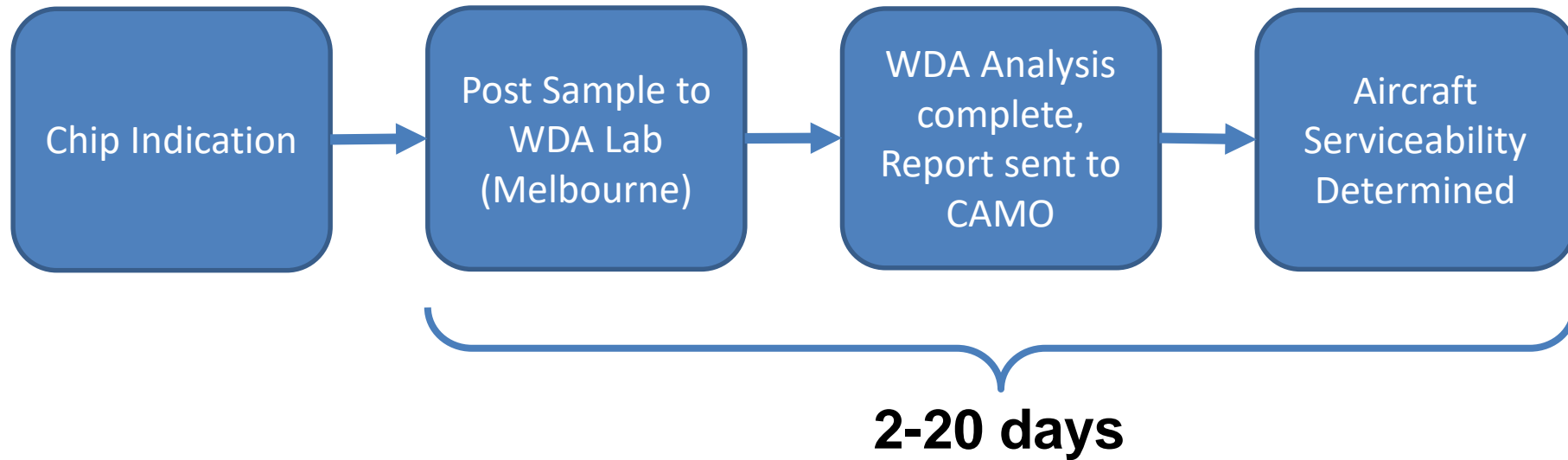
- Corrosion is a known issue - correct engine preservation policy could have reduced impact
- Maintenance system doesn't always interact well with the logistics system
- Not the only platform impacted by an inadequate maintenance & logistics interface
- Must have oversight of all aspects of the engine from manufacture through to disposal

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# ADF Wear Debris Analysis - Improvements

## Current Approach



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# ADF Wear Debris Analysis - Improvements

## ChipCHECK

- The ChipCHECK instrument is specifically designed for in-field composition analysis of aviation propulsion machinery wear debris



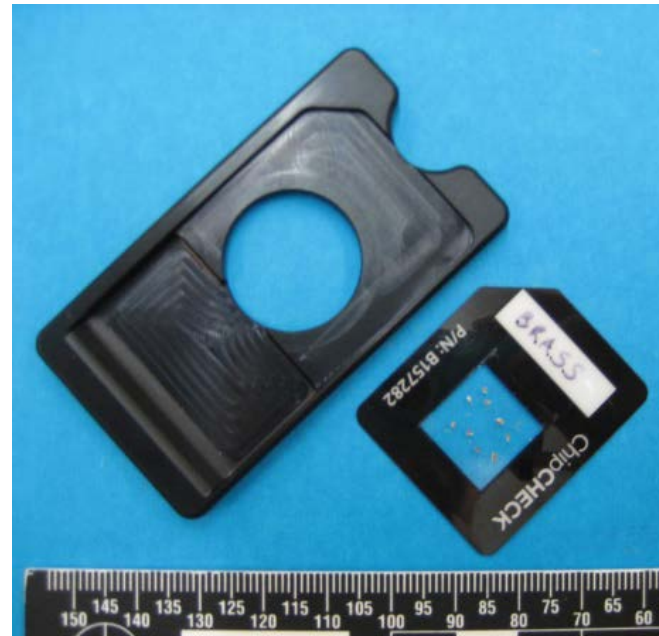
Image courtesy of GasTOPs

- Manufactured by GasTOPs Ltd and is commercial off-the-shelf
- Uses Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS) to determine elemental composition of wear debris

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## ADF Wear Debris Analysis - Improvements

- ChipCHECK – Operation
  - Debris are collected, washed and placed on an adhesive patch then into a sample tray. The sample tray is loaded into the instrument.



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## ChipCHECK Patch Analysis Summary Report

### SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

#### Sample Source

Aircraft	DST Test
Designation	AXX
Aircraft Tail Number	X1
System	Propulsion AXX
Location of Collection Device	1 Test Eng Filter
Serial Number	Brass 1
Not Required	
Sample ID	1827198400135
Not Required	

#### Sample Analysis Result

Equipment Condition Status To Be Developed

#### Analysis/Analyzer

Not Required	MCD 1
Unit Serial Number	271984
Date of Analysis	2018-06-25
Date Run	2018-06-25 12:22:06 PM
Reason for Analysis	Other
Analysis Completed By	pcs
Notes	test cust

### PATCH ANALYSIS SUMMARY

#### Patch Analysis Results

Alloy	No. Particles	Particle Area (um <sup>2</sup> )		
		Mn	Mxc	Total
Brass	13	9,010	713,684	4,538,620

#### Patch Image (2592 x 1944)



### PARTICLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

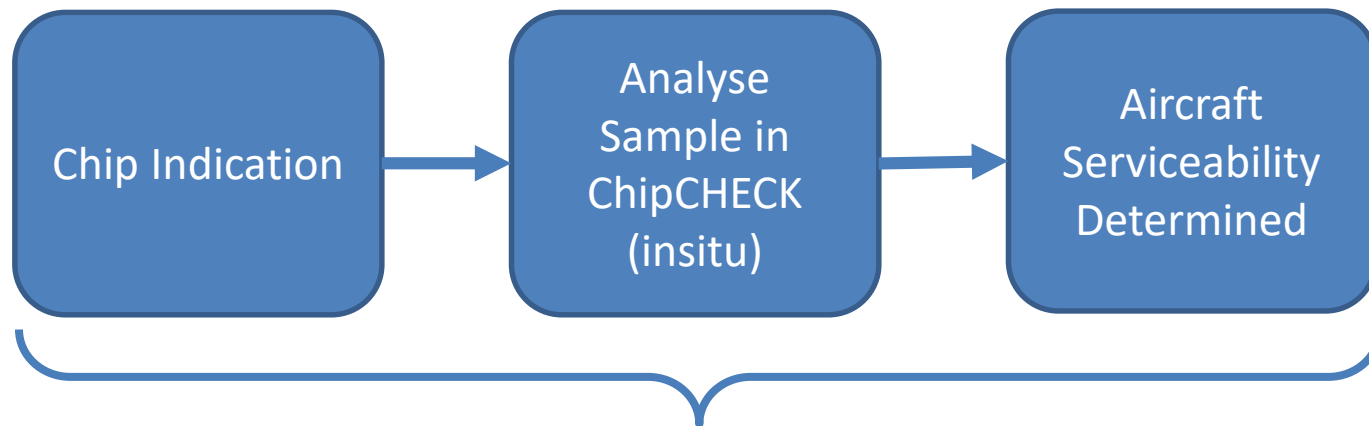
Particle ID	Area Size (um <sup>2</sup> )	Centroid XY	Alloy Match
1	713,684	(X=586,Y=260)	Brass
2	672,995	(X=175,Y=-323)	Brass
3	502,741	(X=-99,Y=275)	Brass
4	445,137	(X=251,Y=403)	Brass
5	404,971	(X=-461,Y=402)	Brass
6	402,414	(X=-263,Y=-419)	Brass
7	374,222	(X=531,Y=-219)	Brass
8	347,484	(X=491,Y=-585)	Brass
9	340,857	(X=-575,Y=-196)	Brass
10	295,053	(X=-507,Y=-572)	Brass
11	16,915	(X=-183,Y=-338)	Brass
12	13,137	(X=-374,Y=39)	Brass







# ADF Wear Debris Analysis - Improvements



**Few hours**



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- Platform reliability lifecycle curve gives a false sense of security to the operators during the mid-life of the platform.
- Engine health monitoring is vital throughout its life
  - Not only when availability is reduced (too late by then...)
- Changes to mission mix and missions over the course of the platforms life has deviated from OEM assumptions. Can invalidate OEM life limits.
- On Extreme situations – Can cause critical component failures

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**Lessons Learnt**





What can happen if a critical component fails



- Platform reliability lifecycle curve gives a false sense of security to the operators during the mid-life of the platform.
- Engine health monitoring is vital throughout its life
  - Not only when availability is reduced (too late by then...)
- Changes to mission mix and missions over the course of the platforms life has deviated from OEM assumptions. Can invalidate OEM life limits. Impacts Critical Components
- **Retention of Lessons**
  - Document within the platform Propulsion System Integrity Management Plan (PSIMP)
  - Corporate knowledge within DAVENG
    - Has access to a repository of historical ADF platform issues
    - Can read across all ADF platforms

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## Lessons Learnt





# Questions?



Cartoon: Courtesy Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

